

## The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1907.

No man is so merciless as he who,  
under strong emotion, can found  
his antipathies with his duties.—Mac-  
aulay.

## A Hint for 1908.

The proposal that the Democratic  
party nominate Theodore Roosevelt for  
the presidency recalls the blunder of  
1872, when the Democrats nominated  
Horace Greeley. The proposal to nomi-  
nate Greeley was such a palpable blun-  
der that Mr. Greeley himself advised  
against it. He had already been nomi-  
nated by the Liberal Republican Con-  
vention, and all that he desired of the  
Democrats was that they should make  
no nomination, but stand off as an  
organization and allow the two  
wings of the Republican party fight it  
out. He naturally expected, of course,  
that in such a situation he would re-  
ceive a large percentage of the Demo-  
cratic vote. But the Democratic con-  
vention, which assembled in Balti-  
more on July 9th ratified the Greeley  
and Brown ticket, which had been  
nominated by the Liberal Republican  
Convention in Cincinnati on May 1st.  
Of the result it is not necessary to  
speak. The Greeley ticket carried not  
a single Northern State and only six  
Southern States.

It is a wonder that the party ever  
survived such a defeat, but it did, and  
in 1876 made the fight of its life with  
Samuel J. Tilden as its leader. It  
could not have chosen a better man of  
a sounder Democrat, and its platform  
was ideal—the best platform, perhaps,  
considering the situation, that the  
party ever stood upon. It declared for  
the supremacy of the civil over the military  
authority—a timely utterance in that  
era; for the total separation of church  
and State, "for the sake alike of civil  
and religious freedom." It declared for  
the liberty of individual conduct, un-  
checked by summary laws; for the  
faithful education of the rising genera-  
tion and for the equality of all citi-  
zens BEFORE JUST LAWS OF THEIR  
OWN ENACTMENT.

It declared that the time had come  
to rescue the Union from a corrupt  
centralism; it denounced the Demo-  
cratic tariff and demanded that all cus-  
tom-house taxation should be for reve-  
nue only.

It declared that the public school  
system belonged exclusively to the  
several States, that each State should  
control its own schools and support  
them "without interferences from the  
Treasury."

There was also this plank, which  
reads as though it were written but  
yesterday:

"Reform is necessary to correct the  
omission of a Republican Congress and  
the errors of our treaties and our dip-  
lomacy, which have stripped our fel-  
low-citizens of foreign birth and kind-  
red race recrossing the Atlantic of  
the shield of American citizenship, and  
have exposed our brethren on the Pa-  
cific coast to the incursions of a race  
not sprung from the same great parent  
stock, and, in fact, now by law de-  
nied citizenship through naturalization,  
as being neither accustomed to the  
traditions of a progressive civilization  
nor exercised in liberty under equal  
laws. We denounce the policy which  
discards the liberty-loving German  
man and tolerates the revival of the  
coolie trade in Mongolian women im-  
ported for immoral purposes, and Mon-  
golian men held to perform servile  
labor contracts, and demand such mod-  
ification of the treaty with the Chinese  
empire, or such legislation within  
constitutional limitations, as shall pre-  
vent further importation or immigra-  
tion of the Mongolian race."

Democrats in all parts of the Union  
rallied to this candidate and this plat-  
form, and Tilden was elected by a  
popular majority of 254,000, notwith-  
standing that he was cheated out of  
his victory.

O for a Tilden and a Tilden plat-  
form in 1908! With such a combina-  
tion we could sweep the country.

## Washington Patriotism.

The resuscitated letter of George  
Washington to the Governor of Vir-  
ginia, published in The Times-Dispatch  
yesterday, is an inspiration and a re-  
freshment. It is especially pleasing  
to The Times-Dispatch, for in a recent  
article on the service pension law we  
said:

"It befits patriotism and makes  
service of country in time of war a  
thing of traffic. True patriotism is  
made of purer stuff. No true patriot  
draws his sword for country with any  
hope of pecuniary reward. He does  
not enlist for duty's sake alone, he  
is moved by his manly instincts, by

his pious zeal, and he esteems it a  
privilege to fight for his native land.  
It was that sort of piety that inspired  
the soldiers of Japan in her war with  
Russia and that made them invincible.  
If a war veteran is disabled in bat-  
tle, or if he afterwards becomes dis-  
abled from any cause, it is fair that  
the nation which he served should  
take care of him and it is no dis-  
honor to him to become a pensioner on  
the nation's bounty; but the veteran  
who is not in need and who accepts  
a purse of gold as a reward for any  
military service he may have rendered  
is on a par with the man who de-  
fends his own mother from an assailant  
and then accepts a pecuniary consid-  
eration for his act.

"This may seem an extreme view, but  
it is the view which Robert H. Lee  
entertained and which he exemplified."  
In declining a pecuniary reward  
which had been voted him by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Virginia, George  
Washington said:

"When I was first called to the sta-  
tion with which I was honored during  
the late conflict for our liberties, to the  
difference which I had so many  
reasons to feel in accepting it, I  
thought it my duty to join a firm  
resolution to shut my hand against every  
pecuniary recompense. To this  
resolution I have invariably adhered—  
from this resolution (if I had the in-  
fluence) I do not consider myself  
at liberty to depart."

That is the sentiment which moves  
every true patriot. He wants no re-  
ward for having fought his country's  
battles—save the approval of a good  
conscience. The spirit of the service  
pension law is the antithesis of such  
a sentiment. The law is a sword to the  
core. And it is contrary to public policy,  
for it tends to impair patriotism. The  
best service is the free-will service,  
not that which is bought and  
paid for in gold.

There are men who have no higher  
idea of religion than that it offers re-  
ward for good conduct. That may be  
a form of religion, but it is not the  
Christian religion. According to the  
Christian creed, a man cannot make  
a bargain with God. The true Christian  
consecrates himself to God's service  
and obeys and works for love's sake.  
The reward follows, but it is a mat-  
ter of course and effect, not of bar-  
gain or sale.

## A Cry From Macedonia.

Dwellers in the annexed territory  
are in the condition of a neglected  
stepchild. The county authorities used  
to grudge the streets and the Passen-  
ger and Power Company used to fur-  
nish lights at "strategic points." But  
when the strangers were taken in,  
the county, of course, ceased to min-  
ister to their wants, and the Passen-  
ger and Power Company turned off  
the extra lights.

As a result the streets have been in  
wretched condition during the winter,  
and in the night pedestrians have to  
grope their way in darkness. The  
situation is simply insufferable. Women  
who take the cars on West Main  
Street have to wade in mud shoe-deep.  
Many of these are working women, and  
they must sit in factory or office all  
day with wet shoes and wet skirts, at  
the risk of health, if not of life.

The city must come to the rescue.  
It would cost but little to gravel  
at the crossings Main Street and  
other streets along which the car lines  
run, and a few arc lights should be  
placed here and there until the city  
is in position to light the whole dis-  
trict. If these necessary improve-  
ments are not made in the early fu-  
ture, the city will have no moral right  
to collect full taxes from the residents  
in the annexed territory next fall. The  
city has no moral right to collect taxes  
without giving value received.

## Health Is Money.

It is greatly to be hoped that there is  
no foundation for the rumor that the  
Committee on Finance has cut down the  
appropriation asked for by the Board  
of Health in the annual budget.

It is less than a year since the urgent  
needs of the Health Department were  
very thoroughly aired through the in-  
vestigation then carried on, and the en-  
tire city was aroused to an appreciation  
of the necessity for complete reor-  
ganization, and especially for adequate  
financial support.

The report of the investigating commit-  
tee at that time stated that they found  
"conclusive evidence of the pressing need  
in the administration of the Health De-  
partment for new organization, new  
methods, stronger financial support and  
a broader conception by the officers of their  
functions." Acting on this report, the  
City Council, after long and often stormy  
deliberation, created a "new organiza-  
tion," and there is no reason for be-  
lieving that the board at present is at  
all lacking in a "broad conception of  
its duties." Regarding the "new meth-  
ods," these have been installed as fully  
as lack of funds have permitted, and  
now, at the first opportunity, the board  
asks for the funds wherewith to put  
into effect the measures which it re-  
gards as of vital importance. Thus, ap-  
parently, all that is wanting to supply  
the deficiencies found by the investigat-  
ing committee is "stronger financial sup-  
port," and unless this is given, neither  
the Council nor the people have the right  
to expect success.

When the new Board of Health was  
created, there could be found no one,  
other in the City Council or out of it,  
who did not realize the need for better  
financial support, and it was with the  
tacit understanding that this support  
would be given that the members of the  
Board of Health and the chief health  
officer accepted the onerous and exacting  
duties imposed on them. But if the  
rumor regarding the recent action of the  
Finance Committee be true it goes to  
show that the memory of man is short.

In their appeal for increased appropria-  
tion the Board of Health stated that the  
amount asked for was the result of long  
and diligent inquiry into the most urgent  
needs of the department, and not a penny  
more than the service demanded.

The entire country, indeed the entire  
civilized world, is thoroughly aroused on

the subject of tuberculosis. The number  
of deaths from this single disease is  
appalling, being about one-seventh of the  
deaths from all causes. Moreover, the  
victims of tuberculosis are mostly young  
adults—that class of citizens of greatest  
value to the community. Yet tuberculosis  
is a preventable disease; not preventable  
in the sense that it can be stopped by  
any edict of any ruler, but preventable  
in that intelligent effort, patiently per-  
sisted in year after year, must gradually  
lessen the present fearful mortality, and  
finally, it is believed, wipe the disease  
out of existence. In Richmond there are  
annually between 275 and 300 deaths  
from this single disease. To the ordinary  
man the task of attacking so gigantic a  
problem seems too stupendous to be un-  
dertaken, but the Board of Health is  
ready to begin this work if funds are  
provided. For this the board asks the  
sum of \$5,000, an amount so insignificant  
in comparison with the work to be done  
that we cannot for a moment believe that  
this item has been scaled down.

Second only to tuberculosis in im-  
portance is the alarming mortality among  
infants, especially during the summer  
months, which is brought about by un-  
sanitary milk. This has been so abundantly  
proved that it admits of no argu-  
ment. This is another of the things for  
which the Board of Health asks for funds,  
and unless the members are utterly  
wrong in their beliefs the \$2,000 asked  
for in order to secure clean and pure  
milk will result in the saving of many  
human lives. Less than this amount  
could not accomplish the desired result.  
Indeed, the Board of Health and the  
chief health officer stated specifically  
that every item asked for was the re-  
sult of a well formulated plan for the  
work to be undertaken, and a cut of even  
a few dollars would inevitably result in  
inefficiency.

So with every item for which money  
was asked. The proposition is a plain  
one: The Board of Health is expected  
to accomplish certain results; the  
members have accepted the trust imposed  
on them, and after mature deliberation  
have formulated their plans and ask for  
the money to carry them out. It is now  
up to the City Council to decide, not  
whether this item or that may in their  
opinion be scaled, but whether the Health  
Department is or is not to be allowed to  
work out the problems before it.

A human life is commercially valued  
at \$5,000. At this rate it would take  
the saving of seven lives to repay the  
\$35,000, which is all that the Board of  
Health has asked for. This leaves out  
all questions of sentiment.

After all, the money which the Council  
gives the various departments is the  
money of the people, and in what direction  
it is so important that the people should  
have it repaid as in the saving of human  
life and the lessening of human suffer-  
ing?

## Legal Executions.

In commenting on the recent hang-  
ing at Farmville the Amherst Progress  
says:

"All this but emphasizes the ex-  
pediency of having those hangings  
take place in the penitentiary at  
Richmond. Prisoners would be carried  
thither soon after their conviction, and  
all the gruesome horrors of their fate  
would be withheld from the public. The  
effect upon the criminal class would be  
better, we believe. More than three  
years ago, when the first of the two  
most recent executions in Amherst oc-  
curred, the Progress made this sugges-  
tion. A bill for this purpose was later  
introduced in the Legislature, but for-  
some reason unknown to us it never  
became a law."

New York executes all her condemned  
prisoners in the penitentiary, and New  
York is not the least among the pro-  
gressive States of the Union. We doubt  
not that Virginia will adopt that plan  
by and by, but why delay? Several of  
the Virginia newspapers have already  
committed themselves to this reform, and  
we hope that they will be heard from  
when the General Assembly next meets.

## "The Open and Shut Door."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"Behold, I have set before thee an open  
door."—Rev. 11, 8.  
"I am the door."—John 1, 9.  
"The door was shut."—Matt. xx, 10.

This group of texts furnishes us with  
the subject for our consideration—the  
greatness of man's opportunity and the  
greatness of his peril if that opportu-  
nity is neglected.

Doors are for opening and shutting.  
While to one person ready entrance is  
afforded, to another there is no admis-  
sion. They are humble ways of entrance  
to what is separate and enclosed. They  
are narrow and straight, that they may  
be of easy control and defense.

Doors are of many kinds. There are  
the doors of a tent, of a house, of a  
palace and of a chamber, the "doors of  
the sea" and the door of the land, the  
doors of the senses, the doors of the  
soul, the door of the grave, and the  
"gates of heaven." Gates and doors,  
therefore, are material and immaterial,  
visible and invisible, personal and im-  
personal.

Everything has its own door, by which  
easy entrance is furnished, and apart  
from which it is inaccessible. To some  
things wider access is given than to  
others. What an open door the air finds!  
Yet light has admission where air is  
excluded, and water has an open way  
where light finds no access, and heat  
finds a ready entrance where neither  
water, light nor air can come.

And what a way there is for influence,  
whether of a person or thing; for "the  
pestilence that walks in darkness," and  
"the destruction that wasteth at noon-  
day." In short, everything has its own  
open door.

And we have each our own door by  
which we are accessible, and by which  
we have access to others. Friends find  
admission; enemies are excluded. Con-  
genial spirits enjoy great freedom in  
mutual intercourse. Diverse souls are  
kept apart. Human reason finds a wide  
door, and human sympathy and love a  
wider and deeper one still.

We make our beginning outside the  
door of all things. We are born without  
the gate and laid humbly at the door.  
Our nature determines our place. We  
make our beginning in unconscious  
weakness, but our conscious strength is  
secured by His strength, which is made  
perfect in weakness.

The doors that are open to any creature

are presupposed and prepared for in its  
nature. The eagle's open flight through  
the air to the unclouded light is very  
different from that of the serpent, that  
hath its way in the dust. Only the  
Father's descended Spirit can find access  
to God.

Oh, my young friends! to be told by  
heavenly wisdom, "I have not before  
thou an open door," is to become con-  
scious of our wonderful and fearful work-  
manship, of our manifold opportunities  
and of the more wonderful and loving  
Presence which begets and enfolds us.  
The elements are charged with our well-  
being. Only by ignorance, folly and  
abuse the door of our physical inheri-  
tance is closed against us. God's crea-  
tures are commissioned to befriend His  
children.

But other worlds than earth and a  
higher life than is possible under nature  
is open to us through the door that is  
set before us. This earth is neither  
prison-house nor palace, nor yet the true  
home for man. It is not an end; only  
as a way, a marvelous thoroughfare to  
the spiritual, the infinite and the eternal.  
At present and for a time we are at  
school, without the gate, but God does  
not forget us, nor will He permit the  
gate to be closed upon us. That we may  
not forget Him, He comes to us over and  
over, in many ways and at many times.

He who made us and laid us at the  
open door has anticipated our prayer  
and made Himself the way of access  
and entrance—"I am the door." What  
door? The door to what? He is the  
door in the sense of being the supreme,  
absolute and all-embracing way of access  
to the Father. He will lead us into the  
truth of everything, for He is the way;  
and into all truth, for He is the very  
truth itself. He knows and continues to  
sustain with sympathy whatever He has  
made. He never ceases to be present  
or to care for the work of His hands.  
All things are open to Him as a machine,  
however intricate, is open to the machi-  
nist.

It is thus evident that Christ is the  
door to every form of well-being—physi-  
cal, mental, moral and spiritual—as well  
as man's whole inheritance. But if we  
seek to know and enter into anything  
apart from Him, we shall be but as those  
who "climb up some other way," who  
enter into nothing truly and possess  
nothing truly. Every spool loses its  
spools. Only through Him who is the  
door can we enter upon the permanent  
possession of anything.

He offers to be our guide, but also  
warns us lest, slighting our opportunity,  
the door should be shut; for our opportu-  
nity is a fleeting, not abiding, privi-  
lege. It is a flowing stream, which we  
may use, but not detain. Opportunity  
unused is lost, and forever. Others may  
be given, but the past is beyond recall.

"Now is the accepted time; now is the  
day of salvation." Oh, accept and enter  
the door be "shut!"

The return of Mrs. Sumowska to  
Richmond will be a pleasure to many  
lovers of good music. She is recognized  
to be one of the most accomplished and  
brilliant pianists in the country, and her  
playing is instructive as well as enjoy-  
able. She will be accompanied by Josef  
and Timothy Adamowski, cellist and  
violinist respectively, and the trio will  
discuss excellent music. Entertain-  
ments of this character are always to  
be encouraged by press and people, for  
they appeal to culture and promote art.

The North Carolina House of Dele-  
gates has passed a compulsory school bill  
to require children eight to fourteen  
years of age to attend school sixteen  
weeks, the bill to apply to counties in  
which it is adopted.

That was the plan proposed by Gov-  
ernor Montague and advocated by The  
Times-Dispatch and other newspapers  
when the question of compulsory school  
attendance was brought to the attention  
of the Virginia Legislature. It is a local  
option measure, and local option is good  
democratic doctrine.

Mr. Carnegie has offered a tip to  
death, and Mr. Rockefeller, according  
to the common belief, is systematically  
robbing his conscience. Here is big game  
for the Anti-Tipping Society.

"A wife," says Mrs. C. Chapman Catt,  
"must train her husband just as a hus-  
band must train his wife, and the hus-  
band can insist upon the wife's right  
to kick."

Senator Richardson, newly elected  
from Delaware, runs a celebrated car  
from the only member of the  
Senate, however, who got in on  
a platform of tin.

The teeming plenty of the Mrs. Thaw  
pictures at least makes it unlikely  
that they will ever become of serious  
interest to the collector.

England spends \$180,000,000 a year on  
her navy. She is the only country in  
the world which could honestly afford  
Richmond P. Hobson.

When a man has more money than  
brains, it is his sublime privilege to  
hire an alienist to prove that he hasn't  
any brains at all.

It will be a long time, however, be-  
fore earthquakes, at \$1,000,000 each,  
come within reach of the industrious  
proletariat.

The Larchmont disaster revealed the  
fact that there are still a few people  
left who would rather live cowards  
than dead heroes.

It is quite true that Harry Lehr did  
not make a monkey of himself in  
Berlin, Nature having already attend-  
ed to the job.

The number and size of its spots  
seem to qualify the sun for the title  
of the Pittsburgh of the planetary  
system.

It appears that Mr. Castellane's  
theory to commit suicide was for ad-  
vertising purposes only.

All the perils, it seems, has not yet  
been averted from the heads of those  
who go down to the sea in ships.

You can tell that spring is coming  
by the poems in the magazines.

## OLD BOOKS WANTED

EARLY SOUTHERN MAGAZINES AND  
OTHER LITERARY PROPERTY. CASH  
PAID FOR LIBRARIES OR SMALL  
LOTS. WILL CALL, CITY OR COUN-  
TRY. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU HAVE.  
"LIBRARIAN."  
P. O. BOX 813, RICHMOND, VA.

## Rhymes for To-Day.

## Untimely.

LADY, I could like you to a column  
full of rhyme,  
Lady, I could care for you a  
lot.  
Lady, I could love you—if I only had  
the time!  
Lady, it's a pity I have not  
gladly I would give you 20 min-  
utes every day.  
Gladly I play some amorous mimes,  
Gladly I would chat you in a lover-  
ly, likely way.  
Gladly—but I haven't got the time.

Lady, there's no lady I would mention  
as a "fable."  
Lady, you escape it by a lot;  
Lady, still I'd like you if I only had  
the time!  
Lady—what a pity I have not!

Freely, I would care for you and show  
you all your faults,  
Freely—aye, I wouldn't charge a  
dime!  
Freely, I'd improve you—but with that  
I'd try to better your faults.

Freely—for I'm running out of time.  
Lady, cease to love me, for a loveless  
love's a crime,  
Ditto, dear, beguile yourself a lot,  
Ditto, dear, beguile yourself a lot,  
Ditto, for the fact is I am not.  
H. S. H.

## MERELY JOKING.

A Great Scheme.  
"Whatever would you want to build your  
house on the State line? As you have it  
planned, your kitchen will be in one State  
and your dining-room in another."  
"Say, don't give it away. I'm arranging  
to be elected to the State government, and  
my cook can be turned over to the inter-  
state commerce commission."—Chicago Record-  
Herald.

Against the Rule.  
First Parkkeeper—"I hear you gave the  
lady in charge who fell into the lake, under  
the pretense of bathing, a good scolding,  
why did you do the same to the gentleman  
who jumped in and saved her?"  
Second Parkkeeper—"Because fishing is  
never forbidden in the lake."—Polo Melo.

Never Qualified.  
First Magnate—"That upstart millionaire  
is not in our net."  
Second—"Well, he certainly isn't  
to give me the impression he was."  
First Magnate—"All pretension. Why, the  
man has been indicted in his life."—  
Baltimore American.

Difficult to Tell.  
Sue—"What was the noise I heard when  
you came?"  
He—"I really couldn't say, dear, whether  
it was the night falling or the door breaking."  
—Exchange.

Serious Errors.  
To what did the critics attribute the failure  
of the Redemptor and Carnegie left  
to give me the impression he was."  
First Magnate—"All pretension. Why, the  
man has been indicted in his life."—  
Baltimore American.

Free Seats.  
Patience—"What do they charge for a seat  
at the skating rink?"  
Sue—"Why, I paid for the skate and  
then I sat down for nothing."—Yonkers  
Statesman.

## POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

To condemn the economic system that  
permitted Rockefeller and Carnegie to  
accumulate such inordinate fortunes is  
well enough, but to make the fact that  
they have more money than \$100,000,000  
educational purposes a ground for condem-  
nation is absurd.—New York Herald.

A Kansas preacher says he wants every  
line of the Thaw testimony published. Does  
he desire it for Sunday-school literature  
only for private consumption?—New York  
American.

The Jamestown Exposition seems in dan-  
ger of being pasteurized.—New York Mail.

The President has just added the Panama  
Canal and the right to exclude Japanese  
to his collection of personal power.—Baltimore  
Sun.

The declaration that there will be no ex-  
tra session of Congress must have brought  
down the borders of Senator-elect Davis,  
who can hardly wait to spring his  
promised rough house on his colleagues.—  
Washington Post.

## COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Charlemagne II.

Captain Hobson is brimming with ideas.  
He braced in a Sunday talk in  
Washington, is the Christianization of the  
Orient. The captain wants the United States  
to make the greatest naval power in the  
world, the greatest power in the world.  
He is Charlemagne that exterminated all  
the Saxons on the continent of Europe who  
refused to be converted from heathen views  
to Christianity. Hobson seems to be an  
initiator of that zealous propagator of  
religion and conqueror of nations.—Danville  
Bo.

Virginia's Exemption.

Governor Swanson is right in saying that  
there is nothing in the relations between the  
white and black populations in Virginia to  
warrant the participation by this State in a  
conference called to discuss and suggest  
remedies for the removal of the race issue  
from other Southern communities. That there  
is a lawless element among the negroes, and  
that sporadic cases of horrible murder are  
chargeable to it, is a fact not to be denied.  
But the great body of our colored citizenship  
is peaceably disposed and law-abiding, and  
is living contentedly under laws which are  
minimized friction by removing the inciting  
causes.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

## Consideration for Negroes.

We congratulate the town authorities of  
Suffolk in barring "The Clansman" from  
their town. The influence of this sensa-  
tional book has been too great for a town  
on whites as well as negroes. It does not  
solve the race question, but rather aggra-  
vates the worst phases of it. We are glad  
and see a large element of both races protest-  
ing against its production.—Tide-water News.

## Forgotten.

"How many persons remembered the  
Maine on the 15th instant, the anniversary  
of the terrible historical event?" is a  
question asked by newspapers. No doubt  
the Spaniards think we remembered the  
Maine sufficiently several years ago.—  
Bristol Herald-Courier.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The eminent actress, Mrs. Patrick Camp-  
bell, was in the ranks of those marching  
suffragettes in London.

After March 4th there will be two grad-  
uates of West Point in the Senate—Mr.  
Dugout, of Delaware, and Mr. Briggs, of  
New Jersey.

Billard balls, boxes for handkerchiefs,  
ink wells, combs, etc., are now made from  
skinned milk.

Jerome Hart, who recently sold out his  
interest in the San Francisco Argonaut, be-  
cause of his divergence from the views of  
President Roosevelt, promises to be a  
formidable candidate for the seat in the  
United States Senate now occupied by Mr.  
Perkins.

King Edward now wears a plain gold ring  
on the third finger of his left hand, the  
result of a suggestion from a society lady  
that it would induce married men to wear  
wedding rings, for if a man's ring  
should be tickled, so to speak, as definitely  
as is the matrimonial.